

# CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT

SESSION: 26RS BILL #: HB 410

Introduced

BR #: 1823

BILL SPONSOR(S): Rep. B. Chester-Burton

AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S):

TITLE: AN ACT relating to risk protection orders.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION:** Create a new section of KRS Chapter 237 to define terms; allow enumerated persons to petition a District Court to issue an order prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm if the person is or has been diagnosed with or treated for a mental condition that causes or is likely to cause impairment in judgment, perception, or impulse control to an extent that presents an unreasonable risk to public health, safety, or welfare if the person were in possession or control of a firearm; establish that a violation of an order is a Class A misdemeanor; amend KRS 237.104 to conform; provide that the Act may be cited as Diego's Law.

## AMENDMENT:

This  bill  amendment  committee substitute is expected to:

**Have the following Corrections impact**

- Creates new crime(s)
- Increases penalty for existing crime(s)
- Increases incarceration
- Reduces inmate/offender services
- Increases staff time or positions
- Changes elements of the offense for existing crime(s)
- Otherwise impacts incarceration (Explain):

**Have no Corrections impact.**

- Repeals existing crime(s)
- Decreases penalty for existing crime(s)
- Decreases incarceration.
- Increases inmate/offender services.
- Reduces staff time or positions.

**STATE IMPACT:** Class A, B, & C felonies are based on an average daily prison rate of \$116.41. Community Custody Class C and most Class D felons are housed in one of seventy-four (74) full-service or regional jails for up to five (5) years. Department of Corrections cost to incarcerate a felony inmate in jail is \$46.51 per day, which includes \$35.34 per diem, medical costs, and central office administrative costs (substance abuse treatment not included).\*

**Projected Impact:**  NONE  MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million)  SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

The legislation would have no impact on operational costs at the state level.

**LOCAL IMPACT:** Local governments are responsible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A or B misdemeanors and felony defendants until the disposition of the case. The estimated impact will be based on the \$46.51 cost to incarcerate for the Department of Corrections, including \$35.34 per diem and medical that DOC pays jails to house felony offenders. This cost to incarcerate may not be the actual housing cost for the jail.\*

**Projected Impact:**  NONE  MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million)  SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

The legislation would likely result in a minimal increase in operational costs at the local level by creating a new Class A misdemeanor.

Establishing new misdemeanor offenses could result in additional county prisoners being housed in county jails. A Class A misdemeanor is 90 days to 1 year in jail. Misdemeanants are housed at county jails, and associated costs are the responsibility of the local fiscal court. DOC does not incur a cost for misdemeanor offenders.

- One (1) Class A misdemeanant: \$4,185.77 to \$16,975.64
- Ten (10) Class A misdemeanants: \$41,857.74 to \$169,756.40
- One hundred (100) Class A misdemeanants: \$418,577.42 to \$1,697,563.98

**PROJECTED IMPACT FROM AMENDMENTS:**  NONE  MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million)  SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

